the hands of the Germans since September 29.
In Champagne a sudden attack between Auberive and Lepire de Vedegrange has enabled us to take from the enemy more machine guns and about thirty prisoners.
The Germans have directed on some of our new positions an intermittent bombardment, in which they used shells which caused irritation of the eyes and made them run water. Our batteries have efficaciously responded. A violent bombardment of our trenches in the Argonne, to the north of La Hulette, has been stopped by our efficacious fire from bomb throwers on the German trenches.
Some shells have been thrown from a long range on Verdun and Nomeny by the enemy batteries, which were immediately counter attacked by our artillery.
We have on our part cannonaded at long range some trains in the station at Vigneulles les Hattonchatel and caused two violent explosions.
In the Vosges, in the environs of the Violn, an offensive demonstration of the enemy which was accompanied by cannonading and rife firing has not been followed by any infantry action.
Our airship Alsace bombarded during

caused no damage.

on our front.

defenders.

BELGIAN STATEMENT.

There was a bombardment of Ramsca-

pelle during the night of September 30-October 1. Yesterday the German

artillery manifested a little more activity than on previous days in the bombardment of Ramscapelle and

Caeskerke and the shelling by means

of heavy projectiles of various points

Pighting by means of bombs has taken place in the region of Dixmude. Our artillery has responded vigorously and dispersed some fortification workers to the south of Dixmude.

ITALIAN STATEMENT.

ROME, October 1. via Paris, October 2

In the mountainous part of the theater

of operations frequent heavy fogs hamper the work of the artillery, but

enable the infantry sometimes to make bold raids in small groups,

which, approaching the enemy's posi-

tion, destroy the accessory defenses

open large breaches in the barbed-wire entanglements and alarm the

defenders.

In the Tolmino section our troops during the night of September 30 attacked all along the front from Mrzli to Vodii (Monte Nero) and the heights of Santa Maria and Santa Lucia, succeeding, notwithstanding the enormously difficult terrain, rendered still worse by bad weather, in conquering very strong enemy detachments and taking a certain number of prisoners. The enemy in force, counter attacking violently, the succeess we realized at the price of strenuous efforts on the left wing on the spurs of Mrzli and Vodii could not be maintained. On the right wing, on the heights of Santa Maria and Santa Lucia, it was, on the contrary, possible to strengthen and maintain the ground conquered.

GERMAN STATEMENT. BERLIN, October 1. via London, Oc

Western theater of war: Monitors of the enemy bombarded the environs

The

Official &

Chaperon

By Natalie Summer Lincoln

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ALL BOOKSTORES

Sir Edward Grey, in Note to Ambassador Page, Gives Figures in Support of Denial.

SAYS UNITED STATES HAS PROFITED BY WAR

British Figures Show Increase in American Re-Exports to Northern Europe Exceed British.

A denial that Great Britain has been interfering with legitimate trade of the United States with neutral European nations for the benefit of her own exporters is contained in a note handed to Ambassador Page in London by Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign minister.

The British foreign minister quotes figures at length to show that where British exports and re-exports have increased, growth of similar trade from the United States has been many times as ernment. large, while in many cases there have been vast increases of American exports, compared with January-May, 1914, to 14,504,013 pounds

United Kingdom. The date of the note is August 13. It was transmitted by mail to the State Department here instead of by cable. The note was sent in response to the British ambassador's report of a reference at the State Department to the favorable impression created in the United States by reports of increases in British trade with European countries since the war began. It suggests that statements concerning Great Britain's policy have been inspired by German agents.

Sir Edward's Note. The note, with certain statistical ta-

bles omitted, is as follows: orandum which you were good enough to communicate on the 3d June last,

in which you informed me of the desire of the United States consul general in London to be furnished with figures showing the amount of raw cocoa and preparations of cocoa exported from Great Britain to Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Italy during the four months ending April 30, 1915, as compared with the same period in 1914 and 1913. Your excel-lency will remember that I had the honor to communicate to you tabular statement of these figures on the 16th

"His majesty's ambassador at Wash-ington reported the 22d of July that ington reported the 22d of July that the acting councilor of the State De-the acting councilor of the State De-for the same period. partment had referred in conversation to the unfavorable impression created at Washington by reports as to the increase in British exports to northern European neutral ports since the outbreak of war received from Mr. Consul General Skinner, these reports having given figures showing increases in the British exports of some commodities to these countries. I am, therefore, communicating to Sir C. Spring-Rice statistics showing what the exports of the United States to Scandinavia and the Netherlands was 249,512 hundredweight; the United States increase, 2,016,892 hundredweight. "I could point to many other instances of similar proportionate increases in the exports of the United States to Scandinavia and the Netherlands as compared with exports to the same countries from the United Kingdom during the first five months of this year, in order that this impression may be removed as soon as possible but as I hear that statements, no dount inspired by German agents, are being cases very considerably greater, than the desired with exports to the same cannot be given the increase in the same period.

"For the same period.

"In the export of bar-ley to Scandinavia and the Netherlands as 249,512 hundredweight; the United States increase, 2,016,892 hundredweight.

"I could point to many other increases in the exports of the United States to Scandinavia and the Netherlands as compared with exports of the United States to Scandinavia and the Netherlands as compared with exports of the United States to Scandinavia and the Netherlands as compared with exports of the United States to Scandinavia and the Netherlands as compared with exports of the United States to Scandinavia and the Netherlands as compared with exports of the United States to Scandinavia and the Netherlands as compared with exports of the United States to Scandinavia and the Netherlands as compared with but as I hear that statements, no doubt inspired by German agents, are being circulated in America to the effect that his majesty's government are trying to stop the legitimate trade of the United States with neutral countries in order to capture the trade for the British empire, and are, therefore, allowing goods to be exported from the United Kingdom which they have not allowed to be imported into the same countries from the United States, I think it well to inform your excellency immediately of the true state of the case, and with this view to invite attention to the following data and figures: to the following data and figures:

Figures Given on Cotton.

The increased re-export of cotton from the United Kingdom to Norway Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands during the months of January to May, 1915, as compared with the same period in 1914, amounted to 503,995 centals of 190 pounds. The United States exported to the four countries mentioned during this period in 1915 as much as 3,353,638 centals, as compared with 204,177 centals during January to May, 1914, an increase of 3,149,461 centals, or six times the increase in the export of cotton from the United Kingdom.

"The above figures for the United Kingdom are taken from the official customs returns; those for the United States have been carefully compiled by the war trade department from the manifests of those vessels which actually arrived with cargo from the Manifests of those vessels which actually arrived with cargo from the United States in Scandinavian and Dutch ports during the five months, February to June, 1915, as compared with five-twelfths of the total recorded exports from the United States to those countries in the year ended June 30, 1914. It has been necessary to adopt this method, as the "Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce," issued by the United States government, gives very few details with regard to American trade with those countries. It is evident that some shipments must have taken place from the United States to Scandinavia and the Netherlands which could not come within the scope of even the most circumstantial compilation of statistics drawn up from the scope of even the most circumstantial compilation of statistics drawn up from the scope of even the most circumstantial compilation of statistics drawn up from the scope of even the most circumstantial compilation of statistics drawn up from the scope of even the most circumstantial compilation of statistics drawn up from the manifest of examined ships alone, and I would, therefore, lay particular stress on the fact that the figures thus obtained by the war trade department from the manifest of examined ships alone, and I would, therefore, lay particular stress on the fact that the figures thus obtained by the war trade department from the manifest of examined ships alone in 1915, as compared with the same period in 1914, amounted to 503,995 centals of



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As to Exports of Rubber.

"Re-exports of rubber from the United Kingdom to Scandinavia and the Neth-erlands declined from 17,727 centals of 100 pounds in January-May, 1914, to 16,693 centals in January-May, 1915; on

Kingdom to Scandinavia and the Neth-relands declined from 17.727 centals of 100 pounds in January-May, 1915, to the other hand, exports of rubber from the United States to the same destinations increased from 1,579 centals to 5,040 centals. Larger re-exports of rubber to the United States from this country has actually been supplying more rubber to the United States at the expense of other neutrals, while expense of other neutrals, while expense of other neutrals, while soft rubber to Scandinavia and the Netherlands.

"It will, therefore, be seen that this country has actually been supplying more rubber to the United States at the expense of other neutrals, while soft rubber to Scandinavia and the Netherlands.

"It will, therefore, be seen that this licrease of United Kingdom exports to Scandinavia and Holland was 703,370 states export in case of the was 103,370 states export in case of United Kingdom exports to Scandinavia and Holland was 703,370 states export in case the mainter of the states of rubber to Scandinavia and Holland was 703,370 states export in case the mainter of the states of rubber to Scandinavia and Holland was 703,370 states export in case the mainter of the states of rubber to Scandinavia and Holland was 703,370 states export in case the mainter of the states of rubber to Scandinavia and Holland was 703,370 states export in case the mainter of the states of rubber to Scandinavia and Holland was 703,370 states export in case the mainter of the states of the states of the states of the states export in case the mainter of the states of the

"United Kingdom re-exports of cocoa have risen from 2,976,143 pounds in decreases in those from the in January-May, 1915, an increase, in round numbers, of 11,500,000. Exports from the United States for the same months have risen from 12,300 pounds in 1914 to 16,016,000 pounds in 1915, an increase of 16,000,000. These figures speak for themselves.

"In the first five months of 1914 the United Kingdom re-exports of coffee to the same countries amounted to

Exports of American Flour.

trade.
"In many cases increases in United "In many cases increases in United Kingdom re-exports are due to the fact that the products of British Indian and colonial products which formerly went direct to continental ports, such as Hamburg, Rotterdam or Copenhagen, are now sent to the United Kingdom and thence distributed to old customers in Scandinavia and the Netherlands.

Products of East Cited.

"Among such may be mentioned pep per, cinnamon and other spices (largely the product of the British East In-dies), Indian tea, palm kernels (mainly from British West Africa) and copr (mainly from the Straits Settlements

hey now receive for nine hours has een announced by the Victor Talking Machine Company for its 7,500 emoloyes. The action was voluntary or the part of the company, the men having made no demand for shorte

Sister of Charity Leads

Russ Troops and Beats Enemy PETROGRAD, October 2.—A Russian Sister of Charity, Mira Ivanovna, was on the field of battle during a severe engagement September 22. Heedless of the entreaties of the officers near her, including her brother, who is a regimental surgeon, that she leave the field, she continued to care for the wounded amid a hail of rifle and machine gun fire. The commander and all the other officers of the 10th Cor pany of her regiment were killed in the action. Realizing that the position was a critical one, she rallied the survivors of the com-pany and with them charged the German line, drove it back and captured a German trench. At fell, mortally wounded.

are necessarily understatements of the total amounts actually shipped. But even from the figures thus obtained it is possible to show conclusively how much greater the increases in the American exports to Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands have been than those of Great Britain during the first five months of this war, not only in the case of cotton, but in that of almost every other important commodity. BIG GUNS MAKE EARTH SHAKE AS IF IN CONTINUOUS AGUE Successes in Most Recent Western Fight-

ing Due to Vast Expenditure of Shells, Says Officer.

action. Our airship Alsace bombarded during the night of September 30-October 1 the junction of Amagne Lucquy and the stations of Attigny and Vouziers. The airship was shelled all along its journey, especially at Vouziers, where it found itself surrounded by numerous clusters of incendiary rockets. The airship has returned safely to its base, after the fulfillment of its mission, having been hit only by a few splinters of shells, which caused no damage.

dawn and continued throughout the day, systematically smashing the German and defenses. At night the Germans came out to repair the damage, but were swept back by the most prodigal use of machine gunfre.

"Wednesday was a repetition of Tuesday. There was no stinting of ammunition anywhere along our line, although the number of guns in action was wonderful. It was noticeable that the Germans already were husbanding their ammunition, making only a feeble reply, and their guns were palpably inferior in number and strength to ours. Wednesday night repair work again was attempted with tremendous German losses. Thursday was the same story.

Fire Is Intensified.

"Friday we intensified our fire. All along our section of the front the German wire was down and parapets were badly breached. The Germans had brought up more guns and ammunition and increased their artillery fire, attacking our trenches. For every yard of trench four shells fell within five minutes, for every yard of trench four shells fell within five minutes, and each shell had a radius of destruction of at least twenty yards.

Infantry Begins Its Work.

"After five minutes there was a second's pause. The guns were switched to longer ranges and the infantry began its work. Now it was the guns' business to search out the enemy's supports. This second bombardment was not so intense, but was flerce mough to shake the earth. It lasted fully thirty minutes, and then the guns slackened and we began to get news of how things were going.

"Our men had carried the first trench with ease, the second with some loss, and were now engaged in subduing the trench forts that still held out. At noon the task set for our section had been accomplished. During the aftermon it became evident that great German reinforcements had arrived and they shelled us heavily, but we held the ground won."

SPEED OF ADVANCE CARRIES FRENCH OVER ENEMY TRENCHES

"In the first five months of 1914 the United Kingdom re-exports of coffee to the same countries amounted to 80,407 hundredweight, and the exports from the United States to 7,276 hundredweight. In the corresponding five months of 1915 the United Kingdom re-exports were 263,488 hundredweight, while the imports from the United States were 285,760 hundredweight, showing that the United States exports, which were formerly much less, are now greater than those of the United Kingdom.

"In the case of rice, the increased re-export from the United Kingdom, which amounted to 193,458 hundredweight for the period under review, was entirely due to the diversion to the United Kingdom ports of the large trade in Indian rice formerly carried on through Hamburg and other continental ports. The exports from the United Kingdom ports of the large trade in Indian rice formerly carried on through Hamburg and other continental ports. The exports from the United States have increased from 262 hundredweight in January-May, 1914, to 27,800 hundredweight in January-May, 1914, to 27,800 hundredweight in January-May, 1915, an increase of 27,558 hundredweight.

Exports of American Flour.

"Friday we intenshed our free, All along our section of the front the German wire was down and parapets were badly breached. The Germans had brought up more guns and ammunition and increased their artillery fire, attacking our trenches and searching for tacking our trenches. The Germans had long our section of the group and wire was down and parapets were badly breached. The Germans had increased their artillery fire, attacking our trenches and ammunition and increased their artillery fire, attacking our trenches and ammunition and increased their artillery fire, attacking our trenches and surking our trenches. The Germans was dawn and parapets were badly breached. The Germans had long our section. The adding our section of the brought up mo a general agreement is the great speed with which the movement was exe-cuted. A colonial infantryman who was wounded in the fighting between Souain and Suippes, in the Champagne,

"The United Kingdom increase in the export of wheat flour to Scandinavia and the Netherlands during January-May, 1915, compared with 1914, was 47,045 hundredweight; the United States increase was 2,555,593 hundredweight for the same period.

"For the same period the United Kingdom increase in the export of bar-ley to Scandinavia and the Nether-ley to Scandinavia and the Nether-

RUSSIAN STATEMENT.

of, on the railway east of Mitau, were

unsuccessful. German aeroplanes threw bombs on Ust-Dvinsk, Riga

and the station of Oger, but without

causing any military damage.

n the region of Grendsen, northwest

of Lake Sventen, after a fierce bom-

bardment, the Germans attacked and

seized some of our trenches. The

derman attacks in the region of Berhof, on Lake Medmousk (or Medum),
and against the defile near the northern extremity of Lake Drisitiaty
were repulsed.

were repulsed.

We carried by assault the town of Dunilovitch, northeast of Lake Medziol. The enemy also was disloded from the village of Ajouny, in the Dunilovitch region, and from the Medziol station.

Oborki.
According to reports received, an Austrian aircraft which was making a reconnoissance of our extreme left flew over Rumanian territory in order to escape our fire.
It is stated that during the fighting of the last few days on the Styr the Germans employed explosive bullets aimost exclusively.

AUSTRIAN STATEMENT.

VIENNA, October 1, via London, Octo

Russian war theater: In east Galicia

there is nothing of importance to re-

Russian attack near Novo Alexinie

collapsed before our infantry fire.

On the Ikwa and in the Volhynian

triagle fortress region the situation

on the Kormin rivulet the Austro-Germans have again gained ground. Russian counter attacks there were repulsed. During one of these counter attacks Austro-German squadrons captured two officers and 400 men and one machine gun. In the battles of the last two days in this district we took altogether 10 officers and 2,400 men prisoners.

Italian war theater: On the Tyrolean and Carinthian front yesterday there were only artillery combats. The attacks against our fortified positions was the Rombasch raying.

fighting continues.

PARIS, October 2.-From the ac-| machine guns were pumping away at counts given by wounded soldiers and us and several others were being others who have returned from the brought out of a tunnel. We bayonet ed them back and front. "You've got to be quick in a charge

like that. A second lost means death. It is speed alone that counts." Lieut. C. — of the Colonial Infan-try, who was wounded in Artois dis-trict, protests at stories that Germans surrendered without resisting.

Germans Battle Hard.

"It is only at the last moment when they realize that their fire cannot stop throw up their hands," the lieutenant said. "Even then most of them don't knives and revolvers.

"It was in one of these encounters that I was wounded. I was fighting

us that they ground their arms and give in, but fight on with trench

Stop Just in Time.

"Our captain shouted: 'Stop at that redoubt!' We were just in time. Three the other."

"Our captain shouted: 'Stop at that redoubt!' We were just in time. Three the other."

ariy yesterday morning strong forces of Italians thrice attacked unsuccessfully Mrzlivrh and the south slopes of this mountain, the Italians suffering very severe losses. The attacks against some points of the bridgehead of Tolmino also were repulsed.

In the Artois district the artillery of the enemy yesterday bombarded very violently our positions to the east of Souchez. Nevertheless we made per ceptible progress from trench to trench on the heights of La Folie. n the Champagne district the Germans n the Champagne district the Germans bombarded last night our new lines near St. Le Grange. To the east of the Navarin farm our troops conquered an important section of the positions of the enemy which constituted a salient of the actual line to the north of Mesnil.

In Lorraine German reconnoitering parties have attacked two of our posts near Moncel and near Sorneville. They were repulsed and pursued by French troops back to their

the village of Ajouny, in the Dunilovitch region, and from the Medziol station.

In the region of the village of Gouli, slightly east of Lake Narotche, our cavalry attacked infantry protecting enemy convoys and seized a number of wagons and seventy prisoners. At another place we captured more than 100 wagons and horses and dozens of prisoners, many Germans being sabered during the pursuit.

Near the village of Gat, south of Lake Narotche, one of the German companies was cut up. Its survivors were taken prisoners.

On the lower Serwetsch east of Novo Grodek our troops, without firing, raided the villages of Jouki and Korelitzy. The Germans fied to their main positions, throwing away their arms and ammunition. Near Korelitzy they left about a hundred dead—killed with the bayonet.

By a sudden attack in the region of Novo Zelki, on the Serwetsch southeast of Novo Grodek, the Germans were repuised and prisoners and trophies captured.

Near Zarletchie and Denissovehtchisny, southeast of Baranovichi, the enemy has been driven over the River Stchara.

On the middle Styr, in the Oborki region, southeast of Kolki, the Germans, after preparation by heavy artillery, attacked our troops. After gaining not more than a hundred paces and sustaining enormous losses they broke and fied in disorder. A fierce fight is proceeding south of Oborki.

According to reports received, an Austrian aircraft which was making

WAR OFFICIALLY REPORTED previously reported, were repulsed by our brave Salzburg sharpshooters

pulsed.
the southeastern war theater there is nothing new to report.

FRENCH STATEMENT. Last night's French official statemen PARIS, October 2

own lines. The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front. Squadrons of French airships have thrown down a very large number of projectiles on the railroad stations and the railroad lines behind the German front, particularly at the junction of Guignicourt-Amifontaine. During the past night guns mounted on aeroplanes were successful in bombarding the German lines. Some new progress has been realized in the southern part of the Givenchy wood (Artois).

To the east of Souches we have made prisoners of sixty-one members of the Prussian guard and set free some French prisoners who had been in the hands of the Germans since September 29. of Lombaertzyde and Middelkerke (Belgium) without result.

The British did not attempt to make a fresh attack yesterday. Our counter attack north of Loos made further progress, in spite of the enemy's flerce resistance. A few prisoners, two machine guns and one mine thrower fell into our hands.

Attempts of the French to gain ground east of Souchez and north of Neuville failed. In Champagne the enemy undertook an attack with strong forces east of Auderive, but failed. All French attacks in the region northwest of Massiges, in which detachments of troops belonging to seven different divisions participated, were

equally unsuccessful. The number of prisoners taken thus far during the attacks in Champagne has been increased to 104 officers and 7,019 men. Successful mine explosions damaged the French positions at Vauquois. French aviators dropped bombs on Henin-Lietard (Pas de Calais), sixteen miles southeast of Bethune, killing eight French citizens. We suffered no losses. Eastern theater of war: Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—West of Dvinsk, near Grendsen, another position of the enemy was stormed. During the battles east of Miadzilol and on the front between Smorgon and Wischnew Russian attacks broke

down, with heavy losses. Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army group took 1,360 prisoners yesterday.

Army group of Prince Leopold—The enemy repeated his fruitless attacks, All his advances were repuised, and six officers, 494 men and six machine guns fell into our hands,

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—The situation is unchanged.

Army group of Gen. von Linsingen—Our attack is progressing.

The number of prisoners taken by German troops in the east during September and the amount of booty captured were 421 officers, 95.464 men, 37 cannon, 298 machine guns and 1 aeroplane.

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I he **Panama** Canal At Work

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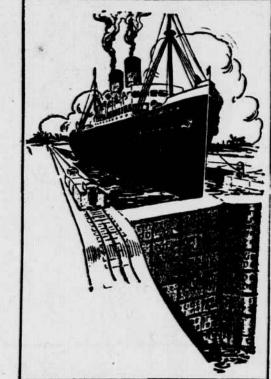
day to keep open a thirty-foot channel through the cut. For twenty-two hours a day, the snorting, laboring dredges crowd into

the cut, digging out thousands of cubic feet of mud and broken rock. Then for two hours it is thrown open

and the commerce of the world sails through in an impressive procession. As one passes the great red gash in

the mountain, he sees far above, tiny as match boxes, the deserted houses of construction days, awaiting the moment when they will be swept downward to destruction.

High up on points and pinnacles are little groups of men bending over ma-



chines that fling a flume of steam to the breeze.

These are the drilling corps; for every big rock that goes down the slides must be drilled and blasted into little pieces or the dredges cannot handle it.

· Nothing gives a more striking impression of the immensity of this task than the sight of one of these drilling crews, tiny as flies, pegging laboriously at the rock in the long, long fight between man and the mountain.

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The Evening Star MONDAY, OCTOBER 4

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